

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

[No. 891.]

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhd. tierces and bls.

Coffee in tierces and bags,

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and fraills,

Queen's Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,

Kerseys, Duffels,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serges,

Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes and Russels,

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silecia do.

Onaburgs and Tickenburgs,

Mullins and Mullin Hand'ls,

India Mullins and Table Cloths

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats,

And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 17.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the

corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhd. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrels,

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatter casks,

Molasses in hhd.

Sugar in hhd. and barrels,

White and brown Soap in boxes,

Coffee in casks and bags,

Raisins in kegs and boxes,

Queen's Ware, and

Also,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Broad Cloths,

Calicoes,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfhicks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worked and other

Stockings,

Irish Linens,

Calicoes,

Threads,

Chintzes,

Bedricks,

Oznaburgs,

Sewing Silks,

Mullin and Mullin

Handkerchiefs,

India Cottons, &c

&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

October 17.

Cotton & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their

former stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

Also,

300 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the

most modern patterns—now opening and for sale

at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria;

where country merchants and others may be sup-

plied with every article in their line on the most

moderate terms.

August 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

Robert and John Gray,

At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY

OF THE

British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country

and its means of defence. Illustrated

with maps, and a portrait of Sir

RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Bri-

tannic Majesty's service, and Knight of

the Imperial Military Order of Maria

Theresa.

September 21.

A Gardner Wanted.

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to

undertake the management and cultivation of a

large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the

neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

The Ship United States,

Captain FINLEY,

A regular Trader for Liver-

pool,

will begin to discharge on Monday

the 31 inst. and will be ready to re-

ceive Freight by the 15th. She has

good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Who have imported by the above ship, the ship

Ann, and by the Atlanta, via Baltimore, an as-

sortment of

Fall Goods.

Also, Queens Ware and Liverpool China in

crates and casks; a few bales of Canyas, Coperas

in casks, and a few hundred bushels of Coals.

Oct. 1.

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hhd. of Tobacco will

be taken on FREIGHT, to the ad-

dress of T. Middleton & Co, Lon-

don, if immediate application is made

to the subscribers, who will make the usual ad-

vances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liver-

pool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30.

For Freight or Charter,

(To any port in the West Indies or the U.

States)

THE SHIP

DISPATCH,

JOSHUA PEEBLE, Master,

burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine

staunch vessel, completely found and

ready to receive a cargo immediately.

Apply to the master on board a Gipsy Wharf,

or to

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7.

For Boston,

The Ship ELIZABETH,

Mirick Nickerson, Master:

For Freight or Passage apply to the

subscriber, at his dwelling house on

Prince, between Fairfax and Royal

streets.

J. G. LADD.

Oct. 17.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,

burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said

ship will carry 300 hhd. or 2000 bls.

Has on board for sale,

20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Thomas Cole.

Oct. 17.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,

Job Simmons, Master;

a complete, staunch vessel, burthen

950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

John G. Ladd,

at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax

and Royal streets.

Sept. 22.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO,

ELEAZER FREEMAN

Master;

burthen 450 hhd. Tobacco, a strong, staunch

vessel. Apply to

Lawraon and Smoot,

Robert Young,

William Yeaton.

Oct. 6.

For New-York,

The fast sailing

Schooner Friendship,

JOHNQUANDRILL, master.

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the master on board,

lying at Merchant's wharf, or to

Philip Carr, Union Street.

Who has for sale,

100 casks single and FF Powder,

50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,

100 bls. do. Shad,

40 bls. do. Herrings,

3000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, and

Best superfine Flour for family use.

Oct. 18.

For Freight or Charter,

To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The Ship Maria,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Master,

Burthen 1600 bls.

Now in complete order for a voyage. For terms

apply to said matter on board, lying in the stream

or to

J. G. LADD,

at his dwelling house on Prince between Fairfax

and Royal streets.

For sale on board said ship,

250 casks R. I. Lime,

100 bushels Potatoes,

Few bales India Cottons.

Oct. 10.

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELLY DOUGHTY,

Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the

upper side of Prince street wharf.

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Coffee in bags entitled to a drawback.

Oct. 20.

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels

flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,

burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both

vessels are lying at our wharf, and will

be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hhd. Guadeloupe clayed Sugars,

of good quality.

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,

Windward Rum,

Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,

Pork, Whiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold

at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STEVER,

about two years old, burthen 217

tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said

vessel,

160 tons Plaster of Paris.

JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia.)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed

for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,

First quality clean Hemp,

Do. Sail Duck,

Do. Ravens do.

White and Brown Sheetings,

Broad and narrow Diapers,

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within our door of Washington Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

d

WILLIAM HOGSDON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A consignment of well bought superfine and second Broad Cloths & Kersimeres, by the piece or package, at an advance to nett first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS, assorted prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfhicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloon.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince Street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods business: the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate possession given.

Sloughton's Bitters.

During the present sickly season, the use of SLOUGHTON'S BITTERS, (imported from London) will be found of great service, as preventive to disease, especially where there is an infectious atmosphere and a predisposition in the habit to contagion. It eminently braces the constitution, and renovates the whole system. It may be used instead of spirits in water, tea, or other drink. It restores lost appetite, expels worms in children, and, if regularly used during the fall season, will prevent the ague and fever. In short, it only needs to be tried, to convince every one of its great efficacy.

These Bitters may be had, with copious directions, (prepared at the original warehouse in London) in quart bottles at one fourth of the former charge for the same in vials, at S. Snowden's Printing Office, Alexandria, where a bottle is constantly kept open for trial. *Alto*, at A. BUCK'S, Frederickburg.

Oct. 3.

eo

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803.

d

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the ship Ann, at Alexandria, JABEZ PALMER, a seaman belonging to said ship: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion; long, dark hair, dark eyes, and is a good featured man. He was seen in town about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when seen had on a blue short jacket, dirty linen trousers, and black round hat. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHAS. BRADFORD.

Oct. 17.

d7t

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonny more runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13.

d6w

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls,

By order of the Board.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.

Insurance Office, Sept. 15.

d

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods, suitable to the season.

Oct. 17.

COAL.

FOR SALE, a Cargo of Richmond Coal, lying at Conway's wharf. Apply to

John Gadby.

Oct. 17.

d3t

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Understanding that a dispute which took place between Major Blackburn and James Anderson, some time in September last, has been most unjustly made a base calumny against me; I owe it to my character to counteract it if I can, in the most public manner, the effects of so infamous a report. This step would have been much sooner adopted, had I not felt an impropriety in doing so, after the determination I had formed and communicated to John Anderson, of prosecuting him as one of the authors of the slander. But I am now satisfied that longer forbearance may be misinterpreted by many to whom I am unknown, as well as by those who want either the sensibility or inclination to appreciate my motives. Neither can I consent to wait the slow progress of a law-suit to overtake and expose a tale, which if I am rightly informed, has already grown into a monster, and has extended itself far beyond the little circle in which it was conceived. In doing myself this act of justice, I shall rest upon the annexed statement given by a man of truth and honor, declining every appeal to the feelings of an impartial public, and disdaining to express any part of the indignation with which I view the authors and instigators of this infamous report.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

MOUNT VERNON,

October 20, 1803.

Some time in September last, I think about the 25th of the month, I happened to be on a visit at Mount Vernon with Major Blackburn. After having been there two or three days, I proposed on a morning to Major B. that we should return to his fathers. This, he declined doing, and at the same time informed me, that he should be obliged on that day to see Anderson, who, he was informed had on the preceding night, in a wanton and violent manner, and without cause, assaulted and beaten one of his negroes.

Major Blackburn and myself having gone to Mount Vernon together in my carriage, as he declined leaving it that day, I consequently resolved to defer my departure till the day following.

Immediately after breakfast, our horses (viz. Judge Washington's, Major Blackburn's and mine) were brought as was usual to the door for us to ride. It is my constant and uniform practice in the patridge season, to take my gun and pointer with me when I ride, and this circumstance I believe is known to all who know me. Judge W. followed us to our horses and was just about to mount his, when I proposed to him to take his gun, as I expected in the course of our ride over the farms certainly to meet with game. He accordingly returned into the house, and brought out his gun. After we had left the house, and not before, the Judge was informed of Major Blackburn's intention of calling on Mr. Anderson, and the purpose of the visit. When this circumstance was first imparted to Judge W. he made not a comment thereon, and preserved silence on the subject until after riding a mile, we arrived at a gate through which the way led to one of his farms. Just as we were passing the gate, Major B. addressing himself to Judge W. said, "Well, don't let me take you from your business." The Judge replied, "I will go with you to the mill," (meaning the place of Anderson's residence,) and then observed, that if Mr. Anderson had really committed the outrage complained of, the only proper and most effectual way to punish such an offence, would be to institute an action for damages. He enjoined Major B. earnestly to refrain any passionate procedure, and strongly recommended a temperate and careful investigation of the matter, remarking, that if Mr. Anderson was guilty, he would probably make confession thereof, and that we should be good witnesses in the suit against him—to all which Major B. unequivocally consented. It may not be improper here to observe, that from the manner in which this advice was suggested, my impression then was, as my conviction now is, that it proceeded solely from a wish to soften the ire of Major B. and to prevent the interview between him and Anderson from issuing in violence.

We had advanced but a short distance farther, when we met a waggon driven by a young man who Major B. understood to be Anderson. He instantly enquired of him, if he was the person who had beaten his slave? The other acknowledged that he was, and went on to justify the act. A conversation of some length ensued, in the course of which warm and indignant language dropped from Major B. At length, when I supposed the conversation had ended,

ed, and we were on the point of separating, Major B. told Anderson that his conduct had been insolent, and that were he to treat him as he merited, he should chastise him on the spot. To this the other replied in terms of defiance, which kindling the rage of Major B. he suddenly exclaimed,—"If I can find a stick (for he was entirely unarmed at the time) I will soon shew you whether I will or not." At this instant several women happened to be passing by, from the hand of one of whom Major B. snatched a stick, with which he gave Anderson two blows.

Both Judge Washington and myself endeavored to intercede to prevent this extremity, but the whole thing was executed with such celerity that it was impossible.

Soon after this Major B. left us, and the Judge and myself went into the fields in pursuit of game. The Judge then mentioned what had occurred with many expressions of regret.

The foregoing narrative comprehends a minute detail of facts respecting a transaction which I have reason to believe has been grossly and incorrectly misrepresented for vile and malicious purposes, the truth of which I shall have no hesitation, upon a proper occasion, to substantiate on oath.

H. S. TURNER.

October 18.

From the Charleston Courier.

DEMOCRACIES UNGRATEFUL.

The piece of composition which the luminous essayist in the National Intelligencer offers to the public, under the name of *sound reasoning*, appears when applied to the paragraph which lately appeared in this paper, something like those facetious productions which "Cross Reading," the merit of which consists not in the relation and agreement of the parts, but in their incongruity and opposition to each other. We cannot, however so far sacrifice truth to ceremony as to call it *reasoning*, but we allow it to be *sound*. It is what SHAKESPEARE lays of life.

"A tale

"Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury.

"Signifying nothing."

Says this found reasoner, "It is a common objection against FREE STATES that they are ungrateful, but I think I shall be able to shew the contrary, that they are much more grateful than arbitrary princes, and are rarely ungrateful but to those who use them ungratefully." Now good readers! compare the words of this first sentence of the *sound reasoner*, with those of our paragraph, and see if you can how it applies. Observe too, for mercy sake, what sort of *sound reasoning* that is, to which we are called upon to make matter of fact, and historical evidence, yield up the victory!

"Who dispraised Hercules?" was the question put by a wife man to one who undertook to defend and panegyrize a person who had not been attacked or censured. So we say, who has accused *Free States* of being ungrateful? Who has said that *Arbitrary Princes* are grateful? Certainly we never have, nor do we recollect ever to have heard any one else. This device of fighting with shadows, and declining all contest with substance, is false, and unworthy of a bold democratic gladiator. It is indeed a sorry, shabby device. It is cunning simulating the folly of Quixotism; poor policy affecting the generous, courageous extravagance of the *Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance*, and conjuring up giants, enchanters, wind mills, and wine skins to fight with. No, we repeat it, we never did accuse or even suspect *free states* of ingratitude; nor did we ever suspect *arbitrary princes*, or any other arbitrary government, of gratitude. On the contrary, we consider ingratitude as one of the inherent diseases of a state either already despotic, or closely verging upon despotism. Our paragraph spoke of the *ingratitude of democracies*, which when pure we reckon one of the very worst species of despotism.

And here, once for all, as it may help to save much trouble in future, and put down this unfair mode of side wind misrepresentation, we beg leave to have it understood that when we speak of unmixed monarchy, unmixed aristocracy, or unmixed democracy, we consider ourselves to be speaking of despotisms very vicious, but not equally vicious, unmixed democracy being so much worse than unmixed monarchy, as the serpent Hydra was so much the worse by the infinitive power of reproduction of his seven heads, than he would have been if, like common snakes, he had but one head to bite with, or to lose. Aristotle (if we may venture to set the authority of that old fashioned philosopher against the enlightened doctors of the modern philosophy of the fables and stews) is entirely of this opinion. He had considered the different forms of government with all the attention he could bestow upon them. His discernment, though not perhaps on a level with that of our *sound reasoner*, is not altogether so low as to be slighted; and he, speaking of democracies and tyrannies, says to this effect: "The ethical character is all the same; both exercise despotism over the better classes of the citizens; and decrees are, in the one, what ordinances and arrests are in the other: The demagogues too, and the court favorites, are not unfrequently the same identical men, and always bear a close analogy; and these have the principal power, each in their respective form of government, favourites with the

absolute monarch, and demagogues with a people such as I have described." This opinion, which we are old fashioned enough to think not the worse, but much, very much the better because it is Aristotle's, and because it is old, we wish to have considered as part of our political creed. Thus we shall get rid of the endless confusion which must arise in argument from our being supposed to mean *free states*, when we speak of their reverse, democracies. And thus, all the *sound reasoning of the sound reasoner*, as applied to us, falls to "careless ruin." So much for the application of the piece to our paragraph. Let us now try the *soundness* of the *reasoning* it contains upon its own intrinsic merit without relating to anything to which it is pretended to be applied. We beg our readers to recur to the last limb of the sentence we have quoted, "and are rarely ungrateful but to those who use them ungratefully." It is scarcely possible that the confusion of intellect displayed in these few words should entirely escape any reader of moderate understanding; but there is in it a complicated involution of blunder which might escape the observation of many, and which therefore we will endeavour to explain. If the common bulls of poor giddy Hibernians are productive of so much mirth; the bull of a blundering philosopher must be a rich subject indeed. And that to which we allude is, as honest Pat said of Westminster Abbey, "a very nice little thing is dead." Our *sound reasoner* admits that states have been ungrateful; but says he, "rarely but to those who used them ungratefully."

Ingratitude means, in its weakest sense, making no retribution for benefits; in its strongest, returning evil for good received. Now, before any of the subjects or citizens of a state could have incurred the guilt of ingratitude, they must have received good; that is, benefits or services, from that state. How then that state could be ungrateful to a citizen who instead of conferring upon, had received benefits from it, and had besides been guilty of ingratitude for those benefits, we are at a loss to divine. Admitting ingratitude, and then attempting to justify it, by shewing that there was no motive or obligation to gratitude, is precisely the same as if a barrister, defending an accused person should say, I own John Nokes is guilty of the theft with which you charged him but I will justify him by shewing that it was impossible for him to steal the things, because no such things were in the way for him to steal; and to the full as absurd as if a man arraigned for murder were to say, "I acknowledge the murder of Gregory Gubbins;" but then I insist I was not to blame, for here is Gregory himself waiting here in court, and ready to swear that he is not dead, but on the contrary was a thousand miles off at the time I am charged of killing him."

These gross absurdities lying across in the way of clear discussion, and obstructing the march of reason and truth, like rotten logs of timber and trees fallen across a road through our swamps, would discourage an intelligent mind from proceeding, if it were not that while they cause delay, they promote mirth; and who is he, so sour and so cynical, as while making this weary journey through life, not to lay down his load, and refresh himself with a laugh when fortune, among its many alleviations of human miseries, throws a good joke in his pathway. He that can, with grave apathy, march on with unrelaxed muscles, or turn back with surly disgust, must be unfit and unworthy of its comforts, and ought in justice to be condemned to the fate of Diogenes, poverty and a tub.

So much for democratic logic; now for a specimen of democratic sagacity.

"It is the chief and first ambition of free states (says our sound reasoner) to PRESERVE THEMSELVES." As the former was a signal BULL of one kind, here is a very pretty one of another; that is to say, a truism. Here is oracular wisdom propounding a self-evident proposition with all the grave self-complacency of an alchemist who fancied he had found the philosophers stone, or an insane almanac maker who flattered himself that he had found out the longitude. Here our philosopher gets beyond himself, and steps out of the humble road of *sound reasoning* upon the soft green sod of imagination; for surely it is no trifling effort of the imagination to suppose that any one of common sense would doubt that position, even if he had not given it the sanction of his *high authority*. For our parts, we are and always were ready to give ample credit for an abundant share of that sort of *ambition* to which he alludes, the ambition of preserving *self*, to all states whether free or not free, to all persons whether freemen, tyrants or slaves, despots or democrats; yea, even to these *well-meaning, good natured, soft, simple, harmless, nun's fleshed* souls, who never have any sinister view, no not they, no eye to interest, save that of the people, but on the contrary lavish themselves away upon the public good, and push the cup of state reward scarce tasted from their lips, with a "don't press me now, I beg you, I have had more than enough"; those worthy, liberal demagogues who maintain that it is *better the servant* (perhaps the saviour of his country) *had too little, or even none, than too much*; making at the time a reservation in their own private favor, in consideration of the economical doctrine they have broached; as eminent economists in all states think it but fair to pocket a little of their clippings from the modicum of others. We therefore agree with our doctor of economics and *sound reasoner* on that point: To that which follows it too, that "In free states those men who most contribute to their preservation are generally placed by them in the first stations of figure and power," we fully accede, because we are convinced, that it is only by such

means, *free states* can be preserved. It is not for the truth of the converse. But while on in respect to free states, we are true of any but arbitrary prince, and still pure democratic government, freedom alien and abhorrent to those men who would be likely to preserve our readers not has beg our readers not has are merely scattering w and like the *sound reasoner* for themselves. We pre we say by irresistible pr and (however it may sup geian and economist) by himself has selected to il

To demonstrate that grateful, is a difficult thing it is hard to prove a it is impossible to disprove a grateful reasoner were to talk of a second one) he ing that those persons as ungratefully treated, did not deserve any thi or if they did were rewa be prepared to shew that is false—or else he shou instances of gratitude ade sufficient to counter our *sound reasoner* attempt gets into the region of supposition, not upon ses over as if they never great virtue, patriotism, who have been left u want of banishment, or garb away the questi case of abuse of public yours to corroborate by ces, from all which he democracies have not b but almost goes the leng dividual can be entitled He says that men who overrassing their own des they have received too li more, though to the ruin that when this is found t ple become ungrateful, be come slaves to their own clare that although we b and attentively, we are a stance to justify this asse sended to be applied.

Nero, but why we cannot not his power to the goe people for him, or to his them. He came to the tle—he had not to wade of democratic deception, of the demagogue. He the enormities of the d made; he had not the d head, of aggravating hi minable lusts, and unexa guilt of climbing up to those crimes by the per acts of fraud, deceit, and He set fire to Rome; b the flame of sedition, m ty among the people, in of them and enslave the be was the simple despo ster by nature—he was aogue, seeking to be b has nothing to do then i came to be toasted into

"Gratitude (says e "doubtless due from "who oblige them a "pretend to measur "reward, nor to us "pure merit of hav This we confess is n ment considering the writer. It is howe self-evident kind—as viz. "that there is s "calling an obligatio "in private life." nough—nay, we kno having conferred an c certain school of mor cancellation of the bo cularly are innumera The mobs under the on of their demagogu a stupendous act o motive to public hatr who had the power t enemy that made the haps turn that power therefore became sus picion amounts to p by them therefore s so they abated the n law or fair trial, but a house of ill fame, the out any trial at all.

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very much the better because
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democracies. And thus, all the
of the sound reasoner, as applied
careless ruin." So much for
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own intrinsic merit without
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ful; but says he, "rarely but
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as, in its weakest sense, making
benefits; in its strongest, re-
good received. Now, before any
citizens of a state could have
of ingratitude, they must have
it is, benefits or services, from
that state could be ungrate.
instead of conferring upon, had
from it, and had besides been
for those benefits, we are at
Admitting ingratitude, and
justify it, by showing that
or obligation to gratitude,
as if a barrister, defending
ould say, I own John Nokes
with which you charged him
in by showing that it was im-
real the things, because no
the way for him to steal;
and as if a man arraigned for
"I acknowledge the murder
," but then I insist "I was
re is Gregory himself waiting
eady to swear that he is not
trary was a thousand miles
charged of killing him."
dities lying across in the way
and obstructing the march of
the rotten logs of timber and
a road through our swamps,
intelligent mind from pro-
not that while they cause de-
birth; and who is he, so sour
hile making this weary jour-
to lay down his load, and
laugh when fortune, among
of human miseries, throws a
hway. He that can, with
on with unrelaxed muscles,
arly disgust, must be unfit
comforts, and ought in jus-
to the fate of Diogenes, po-

atic logic; now for a speci-
facity.

d first ambition of free states
ner) to preserve them-
rmer was a signal bull, of
very pretty one of another
v. Here is oracular wisdom
deft proposition with all the
y of an alchemist who fan-
philosophers stone, or an
who flattered himself that
longitude. Here our phi-
himself, and steps out of the
reasoning upon the soft green
or surely it is no trifling ef-
to suppose that any one of
doubt that position, even if
sanction of his high auth-
we are and always were
redit for an abundant share
to which he alludes, the
SELF, to all states whether
persons whether freemen,
ots or democrats; yea, e-
ning, good natured, soft,
flesbed souls, who never
y, no not they, no eye to
the people, but on the con-
away upon the public good,
a reward scarce tasted from
n't press me now, I beg
than enough"; those wor-
s who maintain that it is
perhaps the saviour of his
y, or even none, than in
time a reservation in their
consideration of the econo-
ave broached; as eminent
think it but fair to pocket
from the modicums of o-
agree with our doctor of
soner on that point: To
too, that "In free states
contribute to their preser-
placed by them in the first
power," we fully accede
ed, that it is only by such

means, free states can be kept free. "Hinc ille
lachryma." It is not long we fear till America
will feel the truth of this proposition by proving
its converse. But while we admit that propo-
sition in respect to free states, we will never allow it
to be true of any but free states—never of any
arbitrary prince, and still less if possible of any
pure democratic government. Both are to real
freedom alien and abhorrent—both alien and ab-
horrent to those men who, if the states were free,
would be likely to preserve them so. Here we
beg our readers not hastily to suppose that we
are merely scattering words, making assertions,
and like the sound reasoner leaving them to shift
for themselves. We promise to make good what
we say by irresistible proofs taken from history—
and (however it may surprise that historical lo-
gician and economist) by the very cases which he
himself has selected to illustrate his sound reason-
ing.

To demonstrate that democracies are not un-
grateful, is a difficult thing on two accounts, first
as it is hard to prove a negative, and next as it
is impossible to disprove a matter of fact. If a
skilful reasoner were to attempt it, (we do not
talk of a sound one) he would begin by show-
ing that those persons whom history represents
as ungratefully treated, either did never exist, or
did not deserve any thing from their country,
or if they did were rewarded; in short he should
be prepared to show that history in these in-
stances is false—or else he should produce from his-
tory instances of gratitude of number and magni-
tude sufficient to counterbalance the other—but
our sound reasoner attempts no such thing. He
gets into the region of hypothesis and argues up-
on supposition, not upon historical fact. He pas-
ses over as if they never existed all the men of
great virtue, patriotism, and heroic achievements,
who have been left unrewarded, consigned to
want or banishment, or perhaps murdered, and
garbles away the question with a suppositious
case of abuse of public favour, which he endeav-
ours to corroborate by some few strained in-
stances, from all which he not only would infer that
democracies have not been nor are ungrateful,
but almost goes the length of saying that no in-
dividual can be entitled to his country's gratitude.
He says that men who have served their country,
overruling their own desert, general think what
they have received too little, and struggle to get
more, though to the ruin of their country; and
that when this is found to be their aim, the peo-
ple become ungrateful, because they will not be-
come slaves to their own servants. Now we de-
clare that although we have read history much
and attentively, we are at a loss to find an in-
stance to justify this assertion, in the way it is in-
tended to be applied. The gentleman instances
Nero, but why we cannot conceive. Nero owed
not his power to the good will or affection of the
people for him, or to his cajolery or deception of
them. He came to the empire a monarch by title—
he had not to wade to it through the puddle
of democratic deception, or the tricks and villainies
of the demagogue. His crimes were confined to
the enormities of the despot and monster ready-
made; he had not the double damnation on his
head, of aggravating his atrocious cruelty, abom-
inable lusts, and unexampled tyranny, with the
guilt of climbing up to the power of committing
those crimes by the perpetration of the most gross
acts of fraud, deceit and perfidy to the people.
He set fire to Rome; but he did not kindle up
the flame of sedition, mutual hatred and animos-
ity among the people, in order to take advantage
of them and enslave them all in the scuffle.—
he was the simple despot by birth, and a mon-
ster by nature—he was not the successful dema-
gogue, seeking to be the bloody despot. He
has nothing to do then in the question. How he
came to be loisted into it God knows.

"Gratitude (says our sound reasoner) is
doubtless due from the obliged to those
who oblige them as long as they do not
pretend to measure or force their own
reward, nor to use others ill upon the
pure merit of having used them well."
This we confess is no trivial acknowlegement
considering the moral thinking of the
writer. It is however something of the
self-evident kind—as is also what follows,
viz. "that there is such a thing as the can-
celling an obligation in public as well as
in private life." All this is obvious en-
ough—nay, we know that the very fact of
having conferred an obligation is held by a
certain school of moralists to be of itself a
cancellation of the bond. In Athens particu-
larly are innumerable instances of this.
The mobs under the counsel and instigati-
on of their demagogues generally consider-
ed a stupendous act of public service a just
motive to public hatred. They felt that he
who had the power to save them from the
enemy that made them tremble, might per-
haps turn that power upon themselves. He
therefore became suspected—to a mob sus-
picion amounts to proof—was considered
by them therefore a dangerous nuisance;
so they abated the nuisance not in form of
law or fair trial, but as a mob pull down a
house of ill fame, they destroyed him with-
out any trial at all.

But when thinking people and able his-
torians and philosophers condemn the in-
gratitude of democracies, many ages now
after committed, are they quite so weak as
to go upon the loose footing of this sound
reasoner in his hypotheses? Do they mea-
sure the quantum of debt by the opinion
of the person to whom it was due? or have

they any means of knowing that opinion?
No, they take the broad facts without any
reference to the feeling on either side.—
When the case of Themistocles is con-
sidered, who thinks of that great man's
own estimate of his pretensions: Not one
—But an honest man will think for him,
and probably sees that his services could
not be estimated at too high a value. The-
mistocles by means of every advantage
which the most powerful intellect, and the
greatest valour that could be given to a mi-
litary leader, saved his country from Xer-
xes with an army of two millions of land and
sea forces, and by his unparalleled civil po-
lity increased greatly its power, wealth and
population. A wise and a good man would
say, that there was no reward compatible
with the public security too great for such
a national benefactor. Between money
and such services there is no common
measure. No money can reward a man
for doing that which no money could per-
form.

If a million of money could have beat the
army of Xerxes, then Themistocles's
claim might become a matter of calculati-
on; but a hundred millions could not; su-
perlative intellect alone could effect it.—
Could money then reward him? No: The
respect and love of his fellow citizens alone
could do that. But how was he rewarded
after all? Why, without any evidence of
guilt, or even error, he was condemned to
banishment. This could have happened
only under a despotism of some sort or oth-
er; either a monarchic despotism, or that
more horrid and ferocious despotism, a
pure democracy. Themistocles took re-
fuge with Artaxerxes in Persia. But that
monarch calling upon him to command an
army against his ungrateful country, he re-
fused; and to avoid it, put himself to death
and thus established beyond all doubt the
infamy of his fellow citizens.

The instances of this kind in history are
innumerable. With some of them (by way
of damning, dumb-founding proofs) we
mean to finish our numbers on this head;
and we postpone our own arguments on the
subject till we shall have stifled those of our
sound reasoner. He has thrown the first
stone, and we will not quit him till we have
shivered his glass doublet of democracy in
pieces.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of
Aug. 15th writes to us as follows:

"The emperor of Morocco is fitting out all
his boats and ships of war, ostensibly to cruise
against the Genoese and Imperialists, but in real-
ity (I am much inclined to think) to seek repara-
tion for the capture of one of their vessels by the
U. S. frigate Adams, in attempting to enter Tripo-
li. In this Bay there are at present two of the
Emperor's galleys, and a ship of war of 20 guns
is cruising behind the rock. Our ships of war
are lying in Malta, doing little or nothing. I
hope the new Commodore, who is coming out,
will manage these matters differently."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

CITY OF BALTIMORE,

By James Calhoun, Mayor of the City of Bal-
timore

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from the decline of the malig-
nant fever in Philadelphia, New York and Alex-
andria, and the advanced season of the year, it
is believed that the uninterrupted intercourse
with those places may again be happily renewed
with out danger.

I have therefore thought proper, by and with
the advice of the commissioners of health, to is-
sue this proclamation, hereby annulling and mak-
ing void, from and after the date hereof, my se-
veral proclamations of the thirteenth and four-
teenth days of Sept. last, restraining the inter-
course with the cities of Philadelphia and N. Y.
and the town of Alexandria.

Given under the corporate seal of the ci-
ty of Baltimore, the twentieth day of
(U. S. C.) October, one thousand eight hundred
and three.

JAMES CALHOUN, Mayor

of the city of Baltimore.

NORFOLK, October 16.

Arrived the schooner Rebecca, captain
Cutchings, Kingston, (Jam.) Sailed in
company with the ship Bald Eagle; for this
port.

Arrived the British brig Sisters, captain
Campbell.

Arrived the British brig Dasher, captain
Taylor.

Just Received and for sale by the
Subscriber,

36 Pipes Holland Gin, of the best
quality and flavor,
A quantity of Sole Leather,
100 Cheeses,
10 hds Muscovado Sugar,
Beef and Pork,
Coarse Salt, &c. J. G. LADD.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

OCTOBER 23.

The Committee of Health report seven
deaths, for the 24 hours ending this morn-
ing at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude the re-
ceipt of Fifty Dollars from Thompson Mas-
son, Esq. of Fairfax County, as a donation
for the use of the Poor.

S. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.

Died this morning Mrs. MOODY, relict of the
late Capt. Moody.

Arrived, the sch'r Elizabeth, Capt. Holland,
from Martinico.

Left there 25th ult. ship Sally, Brown, of Phi-
ladelphia, to sail in 3 days; Regulator, of do.
in a few days, and a number of others, the names
of which Capt. H. had not ascertained.

Spoke, Oct. 6, sch'r Industry bound to New
York—lat. 37, 38, long. 72, 30.

Oct. 11, sch'r Sincerity, E. Burris, master, of
and bound to N. York.

Oct. 14, the sch'r Amphion, from Baltimore
to C. Francois—took off the Amphion's pilot.

It is not habitual with the Editor of this Paper
to notice the farragoes of the "Expositor." A
circumstance has however occurred which renders
this condescension necessary.

In the "Advertiser" of Wednesday, it was
simply stated, that the "Expositor" printed occa-
sionally on a half sheet, and without its usual
forces, had been able to anticipate us in the pub-
lication of the President's Message. This has
drawn forth an article from the Editor of the
"Expositor" not to be exemplified in its impudence.
We did hope that professional pride would have
constrained him to have observed accustomed de-
cency, and cannot account for this aberration from
the general politeness of gentlemen of the facul-
ty, but from the fervor of democratic zeal.

The Doctor tells us that he sent by express the
Message to Alexandria, and that his assistants
feeling with himself an equal desire to communi-
cate the glad tidings of National Prosperity, work-
ed all night, and had it delivered early on Tuesday
morning to his patrons in Alexandria.

As to the feelings of his associates we pretend
to know nothing—but their exertions must have
been great indeed, and we hope they will be duly
appreciated, when, in the effervescence of their
patriotism, they could perform that in one night
which before had been full two days labor.

We are done with this subject after expressing
our entire approbation of the Doctor's enjoying
all that distinguished honor which he supposes is
attached to "Executive Confidence," feeling our
selves perfectly satisfied with the more humble
situation of enjoying a far greater proportion of
the Patronage of a discerning public than the
Doctor does or ever will, while disseminating his
jacobinical tenets in Alexandria.

Congress of the United States.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Congress taken
for the Alexandria Advertiser.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Mr. Nicholson moved, that the committee of
the whole house on the state of the Union be dis-
charged, and the same referred to a select com-
mittee. Agreed to and referred to a committee
of seventeen.

The house being about to ballot for a Chaplain,
Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, in a speech of
some length, moved that the balloting be post-
poned until to-morrow, and that the names of the
candidates be given to the clerk for the consid-
eration of the members.

Mr. Huger observed, that he found consid-
erable difficulty by the mode about to be adopted.
There was no time allowed for gentlemen to make
up their minds, or to know who they voted for.

This motion being lost, the house proceeded to
ballot, when the numbers appeared—

For the Revd. Mr. Parkinson,	45
Mr. Lawrie,	30
Mr. Jesse Davis,	20
Mr. Balch,	13
Mr. Wilmer,	12
Mr. McCormack,	4

And THOMAS PAINE,

There being no majority of the whole house
for any one candidate, the house proceeded to a
second ballot, when Mr. Parkinson having 71
votes, was declared Chaplain to the House of
Representatives.

Mr. Nicholson moved the articles of impeach-
ment preferred against John Pickens, late a
Judge, preferred last session, be now referred to
a committee which shall be empowered to fend for
persons and papers, in support of an impeachment
for high crimes and misdemeanors. Referred to a
committee of five.

Mr. New moved, that the rules, orders and re-
gulations of the last House of Representatives be a-
dopted by the present.

Referred to a committee of the whole house,
and appointed for Monday.

The petition of John Gilliamy, for a drawback
on duties, was referred to the Committee of Com-
merce, &c.

Stephen Kingdon and Co. petitioned for a re-
imbursement for their loss in not obtaining a pa-

tent, from the confusion of the office when it was
removed to Trenton. The petitioners state, that
they paid their money, lost the model of their
invention, and all expected profit from their dis-
covery—an instrument for heading and cutting
nails.) Referred to the Committee of Claims—
to whom was also referred the petition of John
Harvey, of Newbern, for a drawback.

Mr. Huger observing little business before
the house moved an adjournment, and the house
adjourned accordingly.

From Jamaica papers received by the brig
Sisters, arrived at Norfolk.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Sept. 17.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated
July 26, 1803.

"We have been a little alarmed here, in
consequence of a demand made by the Cap-
tain General of Yucatan, to deliver up the
settlement to the Spanish government.—
However, our fears have been dispelled, in
some measure, by our Commander in Chief
making active preparations to defend the
place, in case the Dons should feel them-
selves inclined to second their demand by
forcing us to a compliance."

The ship Anne, Johnson, and sch'r Mi-
nerva, Rutherford, from Norfolk, are ar-
rived at Falmouth.

September 19.

Saturday afternoon arrived at Port Roy-
al, from a cruise, his Majesty's ship The-
seus, and the following prizes:

French National brig Papillon; brig
Trois Amis, schooners Mary and Sally;
and Le Courier. These vessels surren-
dered at St. Mark's to his Majesty's ship
Vanguard; the troops that were in that
town were conveyed by them to Cape Fran-
cois.

French National ship Sageas, cut out of
Fort Dauphin, by his Majesty's ship The-
seus; and French sch'r. L'Amiable Sophia,
taken by the squadron.

The garrison of Fort Dauphin, we learn
surrendered to his Majesty's ship Theseus,
and were sent to the Mole, with a French
General and his suite, that had been taken
by the brigands.

JAMES S. SCOTT

ACQUAINTS his friends and customers, that
he will return to town on Monday or Tuesday
next, when he will be ready to execute any orders
with which he may be favoured. He will as usual
have a handsome assortment of GOODS in his
line, particulars of which will be mentioned on
his return.

He will also give immediate employ to four
good workmen.

Oct. 22.

d

Merchant's Attend!!

THE subscriber will sell, on low
terms and easy payment, a LOT of GROUND
in the town of Port Tobacco, on which there are
a small dwelling house and kitchen, a large two
story store house and convenient granary and stable
in one of the best stands for the retail wet and
dry good business. If not sold by the 12th of
November next, it will be exposed to public sale on
that day. Mr. John E. Ford will contract for
and shew the premises, on application, at any time
previous to the day of sale. An indisputable title
will be made by

John M'Clenahan.

October 22.

d's.

The Subscribers

BEING anxious to decline the Mercantile Bu-
siness, will dispose of their

Stock on Hand,

upon advantageous terms, to any person wishing
to purchase, who will secure the payments in a
satisfactory manner.

Thos. L. Washington & Co.

N.B. All those indebted to the above firms
are requested to make immediate payment, as it
is their wish to close the business of the concern
with as little delay as possible.

Oct. 5.

co

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied
for sometime past, situated on Prince Street, oppo-
site Col. Hoce's. There is no stand in town more
better or eligible calculated for carrying on an
extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cel-
lar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty
five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Pre-
mises without any inconvenience to the occupant.
For terms apply to WILLIAM OXLEY.

Sept. 18.

co

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE,

By Robert & John Gray,

King Street,

The PARENTS FRIEND,

OR

Extracts from the principal works on Education,
from the time of Montaigne to the present day,
methodized and arranged with observations and
notes by the editor, 2 vol. 8vo.

Price Four Dollars handsomely bound.

August 27.

d

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES

EAST INDIA GOODS,

consisting of
Gauripore Sannahs, Allihad Emerry,
Scenpore Bafahs, Mugga Mamoody,
Lucipore do. Beerboon Gurrahs,
Chittabully do. Barrapooty,
Brown do. Bandanna Hbfs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

August 1.

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED

A Grocery Store in Prince Street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of
genuine articles in that line, and now offers for
sale on moderate terms,
LONDON-particular
Madeira,

Port in casks and bottles, } WINES,
Colmenar and Malaga
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in casks of 2
dozen each,

White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
D. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,

Imperial,
Chuan,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peto Souchong,
Bohea.

Cocoa Coffee,
Dynam and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Chipmou, Cloves, Mace and Nut.

Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. Left Smoking Tobacco,
Maurit's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Sait for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Mauritque Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling
HOUSE above said store. It is now in good re-
pair, and well calculated to accommodate a gen-
teel family. Apply as above.

Sept. 27.

The Sale

of the property advertised on the 18th of August
last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the cir-
cuit court of the district of Columbia, for the
county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the
said court, and in pursuance of the last will and
testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take
place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel,
at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoid-
ably postponed until Saturday the 12th day of
November next, at which place and on which
day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will pos-
sibly be sold by us, at public auction, to the
highest bidder for ready money,

The following Property, viz.

One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land,
in the said district, near the said Little Falls,
upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair
of French burr mill stones, and every necessary
and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour
to the best advantage; also a brewery and distil-
lery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house
and sundry other improvements. This property
will be shown to any person who may incline to
purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any
time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three
miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207
acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which
Mrs Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improve-
ments; about two thirds of this land are cleared,
and the remainder in wood; it is good farming
land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it,
will show this land to any person or persons who
may incline to purchase it, at any time previous
to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the
said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the
aforesaid property. The sale will commence
at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall, } Ex'ors.
Robert Young,
William Waters,

Sept. 29.

COTTON & STEWART

HAVE FOR SALE,

Almanachs for 1804,

together with a general assortment of articles in
their line, which they will sell by wholesale, at
the very lowest prices.

Oct. 5.

An Apprentice Wanted.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims a-
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of Round
Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them for-
ward for adjustment and payment; and all
those indebted to the estate are respectively called
upon to make immediate payment to the Execu-
tors—it being their anxious wish to close all
the accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

Charles Little, } Ex'rs.
Geo. Triplett,

July 7.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th
of July, a negro man named

MOSES:

he is a tall boney man, about 6 feet high, not
very fleshy, has a remarkable scar across the
middle of his nose, his hair long and strait for
that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been
several times seen scouking about Alexandria.
Any person who will deliver me the said Negro,
or secure him and give me information
thereof, shall receive the above reward.

AUG: J. SMITH.

Fairfax County,
Aug. 3.

To be Rented,

For a term of years or forever,

TWENTY FIVE LOTS of FIVE
ACRES

each, situated within a mile and an half of the
town of Alexandria, and five from the City of
Washington. The situation of the ground is
elevated, the soil good and susceptible of high cul-
tivation, the air salubrious, and the prospect of
three rising cities, of the river Potomac, and the
adjacent country in the highest degree beautiful
and picturesque.

ALSO,

A few handsome situations on the
Leesburg road.

Particulars will be made known on applica-
tion to

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Jun.
Sept. 14.

Frederick Kemelmmyer,
LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has
opened a Drawing School next door to Colonel
Hooe's, (Water street,) where he will instruct
young Ladies and Gentlemen in drawing and
painting in Water Colours and Crayons every day
in the week, except Saturday. Hours of attend-
ance for young Ladies from twelve to one, and
gentlemen from 6 to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,

Professes Portrait Painting in Oil and Crayons,
and all other branches belonging to the art of
painting except house painting.

Likewise,

Guilds looking glasses and picture frames in the
best and newest manner possible.

August 31.

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Finley, John Bannatyne,
Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanan Dun-
lop, merchants and partners un-
der the firm of Finley, Ban-
natyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson,
Defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno.

Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanan, Jas. Hobkirk and
Robt. Buchanan Dunlop, not having entered their
appearance and given security according to the
act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon
affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Ban-
natyne, Andrew Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and
Robert Buchanan Dunlop are not inhabitants of
this district, on motion of the said complainant,
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defen-
dants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop do appear here on the first day of Novem-
ber court next, and enter their appearance to the
suit and give security for performing the decree of
the court; and that the other defendant Wm.
Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the
debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects
in his hands belonging to the said absent defen-
dants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew
Buchanan, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanan
Dunlop until the further order or decree of this
court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith
published for two months successively, in one of
the public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE,
S. 20. dzm Clerk

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters Tes-
tamentary with the Will annexed, on the estate
of ADAM LONGDEN, deceased, requests all per-
sons that have just claims against said estate, to
bring them in properly authenticated for settle-
ment, and all persons indebted are requested to
make payment to

RALPH LONGDEN, Ex'or.
October 13, law3w+

A Journeyman Currier WANTED.

A person of the above profession,—a com-
plete workman, will meet with encouragement by
applying to

George Heitkell,
Fredericksburg.
Oct. 8.

A Warehouse to Let.

I will rent my Warehouse, situate on King
street, adjoining the mansion house in which I
live, opposite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Possession may
be had immediately. It is very convenient for
a Grocery store, or a Flour Merchant. For
terms apply to

P. MARSTELLER.
June 2.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
Have Imported,

In the ship Ann, from Liverpool, and Atlanta,
from London, a handsome assortment of
FALL GOODS,
which will be opened in a few days.

Oct. 6.

To Let,

THE frame Warehouse on King street, two
doors above Pitt Street, now occupied by Am-
brose Vasse. Possession will be given on the 27th
of this month—apply, in the absence of the
subscriber, to Col. Dennis Ramsey.

R. I. TAYLOR.
August 15.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION in the county of Alex-
andria, about 7 miles from the town, containing
350 acres. It has several healthy situations for
building, and will be sold on reasonable terms for
property in Alexandria.

Oct. 14.

Enquire of the Printer.
Oct. 14.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years, or for the ensuing year
only, the FERRY leading from Mrs. ROZERS,
to Alexandria. For Terms apply to the Subscri-
ber, living on Fairfax street, in the Town of
Alexandria

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON.
October 10.

For Sale, by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
WHEATON'S
GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE
BITTERS,
A MEDICINE extremely useful when
Jaundicy and Bilious Complaints are so
prevalent among the citizens of America and the
West Indies. They are a useful and efficacious
Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Bilious disor-
ders, and removing that sinking, faint, distressed
feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss
of appetite, and sleepy, dull heaviness in the fore-
part of the day, weakness and trembling of the
limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of
countenance, complaints so common to jaundicy
and bilious people.

Also removing constipation of the bowels, ob-
structions of urine, choleric complaints, pukings
and purgings, indigestion, sick head ache, rheu-
matic complaints, &c. (which arise from a collec-
tion of four, bilious matter in the stomach) and
at length restoring the constitution to strength and
vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off
worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be
used with safety in all constitutions, ages and
sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New
England, by the above medicine, (as may be
seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further
recommendation.

LIKewise,

Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.
The only medicine in the world which will
certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it
any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it
being composed mostly of ingredients never before
discovered or used in that disorder. One box cures
a person, and there need be no waiting after the
use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and
smoother after the use of it than before.

August 2.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st
inst. a negro man named GEORGE, calls himself
George Dart. He is about 38 years of age, five
feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, very
dark complexion, and shows his teeth very plain
before, which are very white; he is very fond of
spirited liquors, and plays on the fiddle: had on
a blue round about jacket and an old pair of cloth
trousers. He was in Alexandria on the 21st inst.,
on board of a schooner bound to the West Indies,
chartered by Mr. John Dunlop of George Town,
if he is not gone in the said sch'r I expect he is
now in that place. All masters of vessels, and
others are cautioned against harboring or carrying
off the said fellow at their peril. The above
reward will be given for securing him in any jail
so that I get him again, or upon delivering him
to the subscriber, with all reasonable charges paid.

Mary Anne Fenwick.

George Town, Potomac,
Sept. 27.

Notice.

DURING my absence from this place, Joseph
Gilpin is empowered to transact my business.
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

The Marine Insurance Association
continue to meet at their office every day from 12
till 2 o'clock.

Wm. Groverman, Broker
Oct. 12.

PHILIP WANTON

Has imported, per the Ann, from Liverpool,
A handsome assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery,
which will be ready for sale in a few days.
9 h Mo. 27.

Just Received,

10 chests Bohea, } TEAS
8 do. Souchong }
of late importations and excellent quality.
Apply next door below Col. Gilpin's, in King
street, to

John Potts.
Sept. 1. d3t 2w

BELL & WRAY,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Alexandria,
and the public in general, that they have re-
ceived, and offer for Sale, at the house lately oc-
cupied by Dr. Hall, opposite Mr. Randolph's
Mott's Tavern, (formerly Mr. Heitkell's) a
neat assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, consisting of Cloths, Car-
timeres, Marfelles, King and Queens Cords, Irish
Linen, Plaitas, Ticklenburgs, Hellans, Olla-
burgs, Chintzes, Calicoes, Dimities, coloured and
white Cambric, tamoured and lappet Mullins,
Kid and Morocco Shoes, Court, York and High
Heels, with a variety of other articles, too tedious
to enumerate, which they are enabled to sell
at the most reduced prices for cash or country
produce.

Sept. 9.

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

BELVIDERE,

lying at Thompson's wharf, burthen
257 tons. For terms apply to

Samuel Craig.
July 21.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
TO BUILD

A Catholic Cathedral Church,
In the City of Baltimore.

Prize of	20,000
1 do.	10,000
2 do. 5000 are	10,000
5 do. 1000	5000
10 do. 500	5000
25 do. 200	5000
200 do. 100	20,000
200 do. 50	10,000
200 do. 25	5000
200 do. 20	5000
4000 do. 15	60,000
1st dr. ticket at r 2000	500
1st do. 4000	500
1st do. 6000	500
1st do. 8000	500
1st do. 10,000	500
1st do. 12,000	500
1st do. 15,000	500
1st do. 18,000	500
1st do. 20,000	2000
1st drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,	4000
7154 Prizes,	210,000
13846 Blanks—not 2 to a prize.	

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many
very valuable prizes offered, and there not being
two blanks to a prize, are considerations which
give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale
of the tickets. The drawing will commence as
soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold
to authorize it: and thirty days after the com-
pletion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to
the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction
of Fifteen per cent. Such prizes as shall not be
demanded within twelve months after the drawing
is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for
the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such
persons as may be appointed by them.

Right Rev. Bishop Carroll,
Rev. Francis Beeton,
Messrs. David Williamson,
Robert Walsh,
Chas. Gbequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Lake Tiernan,
F. I. Mitchell,

Tickets in the above lottery to
be had at the store of T. L. Washing-
ton and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.
August 13.

Printing in all its variety
executed at this office with neat-
ness and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. III.]

Public Good On TUESDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at
Rum in hogheads and
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bis.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy
Sugar in hds, tierces and bi
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE.

A variety of DRY

Among which
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silena do.
Onaburgs and Ticklen-
Mollins and Muslin Har-
India Mullins and Tabl-
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Coloured Threads, Hat-
And sundry other
P. G. M.

October 24.

Sales by A On WEDNESDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at
corner of King and
Rum in hds. and
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in bar-
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and qua-
Molasses in hds. and
Sugar in hds. and ba-
White and brown Soap
Coffee in casks and ba-
Raisins in kegs and b-
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO

A variety of DRY

Among which
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfbicks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Flanes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
THOS. PAT

October 24.

JUST PUB And for J

Robert and
At their Book Store, Kin

HIST

British Expedi-
TO WHICH IS

A sketch of the present
and its means of de-
with maps, and a

RALPH AEE
BY ROBERT T

Lieutenant Colonel
tannic Majesty's
the Imperial Ma-
Therefor.

September 21.

A Gard

I wish to employ a n
undertake the managemen-
large Garden and fever
neighbourhood of Alexan

Cotton & S

Have received a consid-
former

BOOKS & S

500 pieces of PAPER
most modern patterns—
at their Book Store, Ro-
where country merchants
plied with every article
at moderate terms.

August 19.